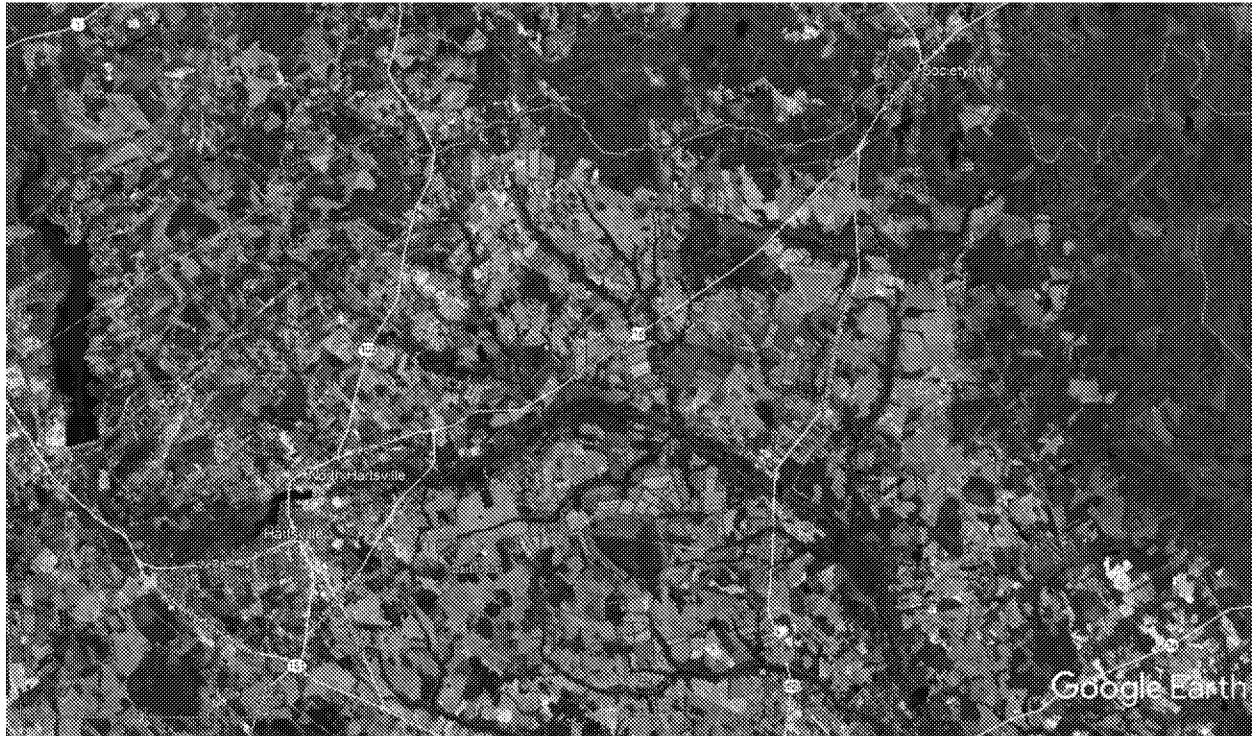


South Carolina PA/SI FY21 Workload Discussion

1) Galey and Lord Sludge Disposal Site (SI2 continued from FY20)

Galey and Lord Sludge Disposal Site - Location



The Galey and Lord Sludge Disposal Site consists of approximately 304 separate agricultural fields that received treated sludge from the former Galey & Lord industrial wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) located in Society Hill, SC. Disposal occurred from 1993 until 2013. The fields total just under 10,000 acres with a disposal of over 45,000 dry tons of sludge. The area where disposal occurred lies roughly in a triangle between the cities of Hartsville, Society Hill, and Darlington, covering an area of approximately 150 square miles (see Figure above).

SCDHEC conducted environmental sampling at the Galey & Lord facility in Society Hill in 2018. Several per and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), notably perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) were associated with the Galey and Lord operation. PFAS, including PFOA and PFOS, were detected in water samples collected from the WWTP. PFAS analysis was not part of NPDES permit for land application. Research has indicated that land application of PFAS containing sludge could affect local groundwater and surface water near the receiving fields.

Three agricultural fields that received sludge from Galey and Lord were sampled in June 2019, along with adjacent surface water and nearby private wells. The fields were chosen based on the amount of sludge disposed and the proximity of surface water and private wells. Elevated levels

In early 2020, SCDHEC began a SI2 consisting of an estimated seven phases of private well sampling that would extend into FY21. To date we have completed 3 sampling events (a fourth is scheduled for 9/16/20). We expect three to four additional events in FY21 and a final report in FY21. We have collected samples from 55 wells (awaiting data on 12) and have found 7 wells with levels of PFOA and PFOS above the EPA HA.

2) Lake Conestee (SI - started in FY20)

Lake Conestee - Location



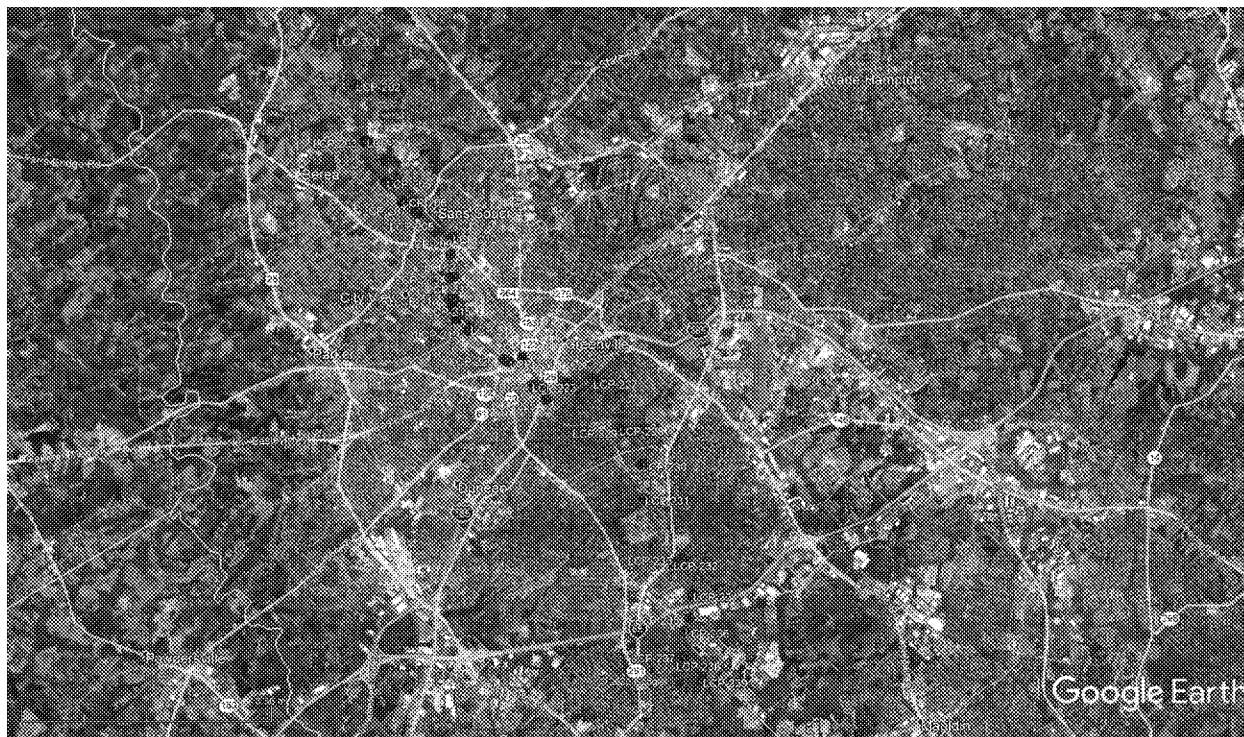
The Lake Conestee site is in south-central Greenville County, adjacent to the unincorporated community of Conestee, approximately 7 miles south of the city of Greenville. The lake level is controlled by a dam, and the lake historically covered 135 acres. Currently, around 95% of the lake's volume is silted-in and filled with approximately 2.8 million tons of contaminated sediments from hundreds of potential sources within a 65-square mile watershed. The contaminated sediments originated from industries dating back to the 1890s and includes most of old industrial Greenville.

SCDHEC began a SI at the site in FY20 that consists of two phases. The first phase was conducted in August. Sixty-four sediment samples (shallow and deep) were collected from 32 locations. The second phase is scheduled for the last week of September and will include 78 samples from 39 locations. The report will be completed in FY21.

Lake Conestee – Phase I Sample Locations

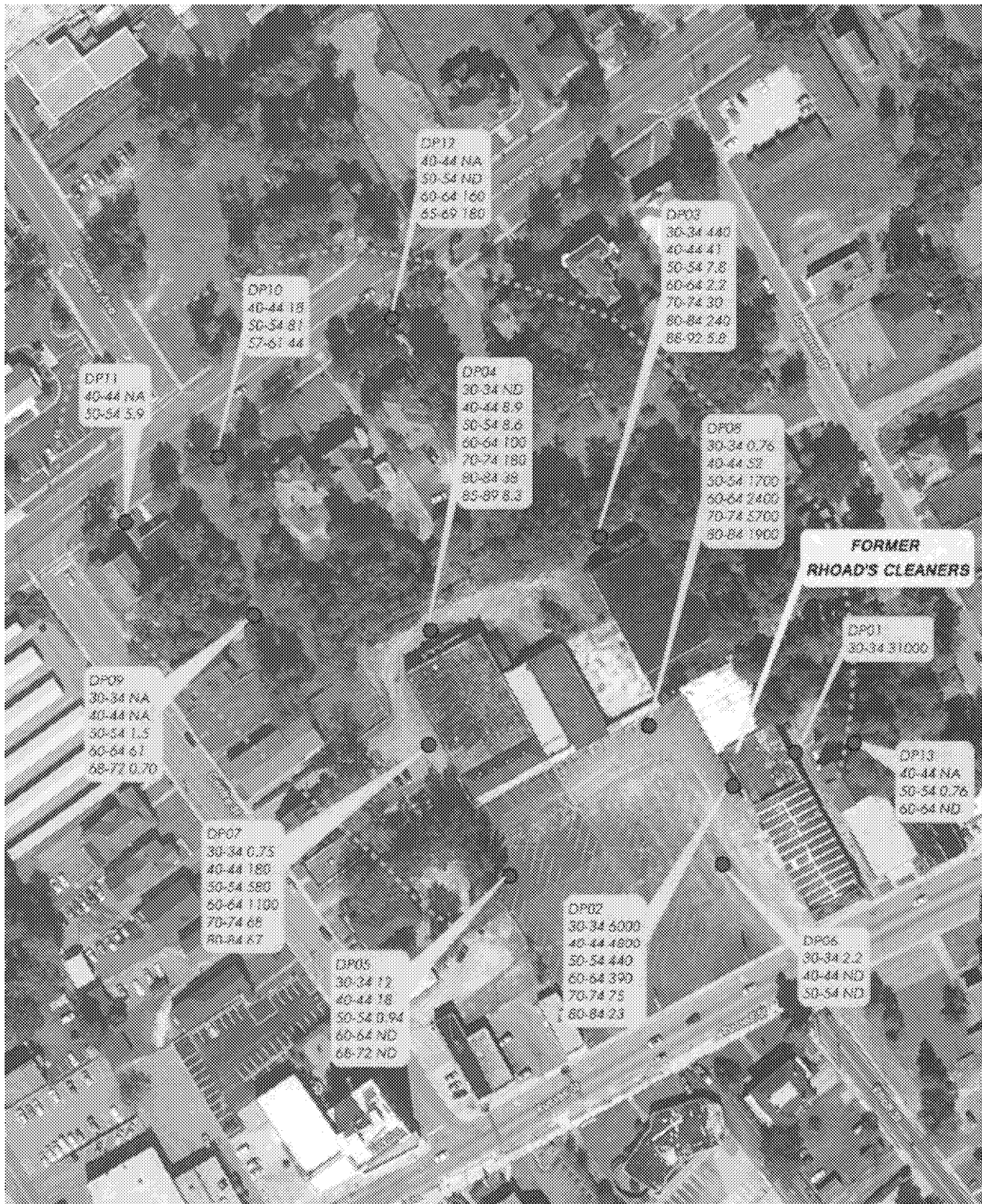


Lake Conestee – Phase 2 Sample Locations



3) Rhoad's Cleaners (SI – project started in FY20)

Rhoad's Cleaners – Site Location and Known Plume Map



The Former Rhoad's Cleaners site operated as a drycleaning facility in downtown Orangeburg, SC using chlorinated solvents for an undetermined length of time. An environmental investigation

conducted at the facility in early 2013 found chlorinated solvent contamination in groundwater, and soils in the vicinity of the site. PCE was present in groundwater at concentrations as high as 31,000 µg/L. PCE was present in on-site soil in concentrations as high as 2,820,000 µg/L. PCE was present in off-site soil as high as 185,000 µg/L.

4) Cash Landfill (SI)

Cash Landfill - Location



The Cash Landfill site was referred from our Solid Waste program. The site is located south of Cheraw, SC. Limited groundwater monitoring found arsenic and benzene above MCLs. A target survey is needed and possibly private well sampling. A small creek is adjacent to the landfill that empties into a swamp/wetlands area. Operational history is unknown. Industries in Cheraw (including Burlington) may have used the landfill for disposal. Galey and Lord is also nearby.

5) Bath Lake (Horse Creek) - SI2

Bath Lake (Horse Creek) – Location and Footprint of the former Lake



Bath Lake was a 170-acre reservoir located along Horse Creek in Aiken County, SC. The reservoir existed from 1854 until 1941 and was located just below Langley Pond, which has been the subject of numerous USEPA and SCDHEC investigations due to significant sediment contamination with metals, mercury, and PCBs from historical discharges from many textile plants upstream. The former Bath lake portion of Horse Creek is utilized for fishing and is also advertised for recreational canoeing and kayaking.

Sediment sampling was conducted along Horse Creek, within the historical footprint of Bath Lake in April 2017. Several metals (e.g. chromium and barium) were found to be elevated and above the USEPA Region IV Sediment Screening Values. Mercury was also detected above R4 Values in 6 of 10 sediment samples collected, one sample (Hg 2.7 ppm) came from a church camp's recreational pond located within the Lake's historical footprint. PCB 1254 was elevated in several sampling locations, but below R4 Sediment Values.

The former reservoir is bordered by residential yards and the church retreat, all of which have direct access to the former reservoir's footprint. These yards were also historically the lake's bottom, which may have received contamination from upstream. The impacts to the residential areas are unknown. The SI recommended further assessment. The site is also a "backlog" site.

6) Oneita Industries – SI

Oneita Industries - Location



The Oneita facility is in Andrews, SC in Georgetown County. Oneita operated as a textile mill from at least the year 1960 to January of 1998 when the company filed for bankruptcy. Plant operations included dyeing and finishing. During its years of operation, Oneita utilized three Wastewater Equalization Ponds. A closure plan for these ponds was submitted to SCDHEC in March 1993), however the ponds are still located onsite.

A Phase I Environmental Assessment (Phase I) was conducted in 1996. The Phase I documented the presence of a drycleaning machine operating at the site from approximately 1984 to 1985. A Phase II Environmental Assessment (Phase II) was subsequently performed in January of 1997 to analyze the former drycleaning equipment operation area. Soil samples were collected and analyzed, resulting in the detection of tetrachloroethene (PCE) at concentrations as high as 15,800 mg/kg. Approximately 400 tons of chlorinated-solvent impacted soil were excavated and removed from the site in May 1997. Thirteen shallow groundwater monitoring wells and six deep wells were installed shortly after the removal in June and August 1997. Samples were collected and screened for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs). Cis-1,2-dichloroethene (cis DCE), trichloroethene (TCE), and PCE were detected at levels exceeding their MCLs.

A target survey needs to be performed and the plume should be better delineated. Swamp/wetlands are adjacent to the site. VI has not been evaluated.

7) Marie Mills – SI2

Marie Mills - Location



The Marie Mills facility is in Bennettsville, SC in Marlboro County. The Marie Mills facility operated as a carding, spinning, and dyeing plant from 1898 until the 1960's. Runoff from the site flows into the adjacent Panther Creek and eventually to the Little Pee Dee River, which is a fishery.

Due to the historical operations including dyeing processes, and the proximity of wetlands, a Site Inspection was conducted at the Site in July 2015. The SI focused on the Surface Water Pathway, specifically the wetlands between the Site and Panther Creek. Data from the sampling event found arsenic, lead, zinc and numerous PAHs elevated above screening levels and three times higher than background concentrations. In order to generate a Hazard Ranking System score, more information is required. Source sampling and delineation is needed to determine if the Site is responsible for the elevated levels of contaminants. Further sediment sampling is needed to delineate wetlands and determine if a release to Panther Creek has occurred. More information is needed on soils and vegetation in the contaminated area to provide more specific wetlands identification. This site is a "backlog" site.

8) Rambo Lane Site – Expanded PCS

Rambo Lane Site – Location



The Rambo Lane site is in Georgetown, SC in Georgetown County. Byproducts Industries Inc operated on the site from 1976-1980 accepting bag house dust/furnace dust (material) from the Georgetown steel mill. Byproducts Industries Inc processed the material and sold the end product as an agricultural supplement. When the source material was listed as a hazardous waste, Byproducts Industries Inc spread the remaining material over approximately 1 acre in a layer several feet thick. The area was then covered with a dirt/clay and slag and has been used as a parking area since 1980. Previous owner states that the Northeast corner of the affected area has been disturbed and that storm water is coming into direct contact with the material. Previous

owner expressed concern that contaminated runoff may impact Marion Branch and the Sampit River.

The site needs a Soil and Surface Water Pathway assessment and potentially private well sampling. However, the assessment can be partially accomplished by XRF.

9) Davis Plating (Expanded PCS)

Davis Plating – Location



Davis Plating was reported to us by the regional office staff at a SDWT meeting. This site is in Columbia, SC in Richland County, and had been the location of a plating operation in a residential neighborhood. They had a history of spills and poor storage practices that may have resulted in runoff to neighboring properties. The layout of the facility and operational history is unknown at this point. Limited file information seems to indicate a well may have been on-site and aerial photos show two ponds of unknown use.

10) Jet Cleaners II (Expanded PCS)

Jet Cleaners II – Location



Jet Cleaners is in Gaffney, SC in Cherokee County. The site was operated as a drycleaner from 1983 until sometime between 2010 and 2012. The facility used PCE as a drycleaning solvent. Chlorinated solvents were detected on-site in soil at 960 ppb and in groundwater at 890 ppb. Soil gas samples showed the presence of chlorinated solvents on-site. The site was transferred from the Drycleaning Trust Fund to the Federal and State Site Assessment Section due to non-payment of fees.

The PCS will focus on collecting groundwater samples to help delineate the plume. There are adjacent commercial structures and nearby residential structures that could be subject to potential VI issues. Delineating the GW plume will help guide the next steps of assessment that may be needed.

11) Former Dryclean USA (Expanded PCS)

Former Dryclean USA - Location



The Former Dryclean USA site is in Spartanburg, SC in Spartanburg County. The site operated as a drycleaner as early as 1966. The facility used PCE as a drycleaning solvent. Chlorinated solvents were detected on-site in soil at 6,800 ppb and in groundwater at 480 ppb. Soil gas samples collected under the slab did not find evidence of chlorinated solvents on-site. The site was transferred from the Drycleaning Trust Fund to the Federal and State Site Assessment Section due to non-payment of fees.

The PCS will focus on collecting groundwater samples to help delineate the plume. There are adjacent commercial structures and nearby residential structures that could be subject to potential VI issues. Delineating the GW plume will help guide the next steps of assessment that may be needed.

SCDHEC also plans to submit memos for up to four sites on the EPA list of backlog sites and OCA sites. These memos will briefly outline why the sites should no longer be considered NPL caliber and should be NFAed. Likely sites include:

Old Cheraw City Dump (Cheraw)

Owens Corning Landfill site (Anderson)

Dons Scrap Iron and Metal (Hemingway)

Seminole Mills (Clearwater)